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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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merced yesterday morning before Judge Roosevelt, in the Supreme Court, when affidavits were read on both sides. They set forth the proceedings of the Common Council in relation to the sale of the property; the affidavit of Mr. Stecker, the auctioneer, shows that the Brick Church was sold by him on the 14th of May for \$270,000, that it had been previously advertised, and that he believed the sum for which it was sold was the highest that could be obtained for it. The argument was then set down for hearing at Judge Roosevelt's house on Friday evening at half-past five o'clock.

The Commissioners of Emigration made an interesting attempt to hold a meeting yesterday; but no quorum appearing, the Summer affair was discussed, and a number of sage remarks were made about that unhappy transaction. The weekly summary shows that 34,048 emigrants landed at this port up to the 26th inst., of which 6,758 arrived last week. To same date last year, 109,244 emigrants landed. There are now 1,007 persons in the institutions under charge of the Commissioners. The indebtedness of the Commission to the Mechanics' Bank is now \$73,708 62. This shows a large falling off since last month, due to the increased emigration and the consequently improved state of the finances of the Commission.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday, as there was a disposition on the part of dealers to await the receipt of later foreign news, due by the Africa. The sales were confined to about 500 a 600 bales. Flour was firm for the medium and higher grades. Wheat and common qualities were heavy, though quotations were without change of importance. Fine qualities of wheat were scarce, and firm, and inferior grades dull. Canadian, common to prime white, ranged from \$1 60 a \$1 85, and \$1 60 a \$1 75 for common to fair white, and \$1 53 for good Western red. Corn was steady, with mixed at \$1 00 a \$1 05; Southern yellow at 60c, a 61c; Southern white at 61c, and choice North Carolina white is reported at 60c. Pork was lower, and closed at \$18 50 for mess. Lard was higher, with sales at 10c a 11c. Sugars were steady, with sales of 1,000 lbs. Cuba muscovado at full price, and one lot of choice Porto Rico at 8c. Coffee was quiet, with a public sale of Rio to come off to-day. A lot of Java was sold at 14c a 14 1/2c. Freights were steady, but engagements were light. To Liverpool flour was taken at 2s; and wheat, in bulk and bags, at 5d a 5 1/2d.

There was an improved demand for beefs, a cattle market yesterday, and prices were a trifle firmer, with brisk sales. The highest price realized was 10c per pound, and the average about 9c. In other stock there was no change calling for special notice. In Philadelphia yesterday the market was active for beef cattle, the sales reaching one thousand head, at 10c to 11c per pound, while a few prime lots sold at 11c. Sheep, hogs, and cows and calves, found ready buyers at good prices.

Lord Palmerston and War-Ministers Overlooked Peace. The dismissal of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and three leading members of his Majesty the Queen of England, is an event of no common import. The dismissal, as it is remembered, was made on the alleged fact that they had violated the neutrality laws of the Union, and had exercised acts of sovereignty within our jurisdiction. The offense, if committed, was a grave one; but the grounds upon which the proceeding was based having been submitted in the form of a complaint to Lord Palmerston's government, that government totally discredited the evidence, and returned only a disavowal of any intention to infringe the legal and sovereign rights of the republic.

It will not be forgotten that the Clayton treaty is a subject of radical dispute between the two Cabinets. We have also recognized the Walker-Rivas government of Nicaragua, furnished in fact men and means to sustain General Walker in that direction, and we enclose are responsible in a moral point of view for the agency of the American arms in Nicaragua. Late news indicates, too, that the Nicaraguans under Walker have been triumphant over their enemies; and this fact sufficiently foreshadows the permanent rule of American influence in all the States of Central America. We must concede, too, in order to complete the actual history of the case, that our people, as such, not only heartily sympathize with General Walker and his associates, but have aided him by every means in their power. In proof of this we need only refer to the constant movement of population in that direction, and to the uniform failure of the legal tribunals to convict persons charged by the federal authorities with violating the neutrality laws by aiding the Nicaraguans.

There are amongst the points of grave complication into which we have fallen with the London Cabinet. That on the facts we occupy the vantage ground—that we are mainly right—no candid man on either side of the water will question. But we have to deal with Lord Palmerston, the most perfect personification of a political parasite in his relations to Louis Napoleon; an aristocrat by birth, by associations, by instinct and by ambition. His effort for two years has been to league her Majesty's government with, and to control the despotic Powers of the Continent, especially that of Napoleon. His position is nominally that of adherence to the free system of England, and an adjunct and controller of the constitutional fortunes of Italy and other Continental States. In this respect his attitude is that of alliance with Napoleon and of hostility to that potentate in his designs upon Italy. He is equally determined, for widely different reasons, to check the further progress of democracy and civilization on this side of the water. In this last movement he has the concurrence of Napoleon.

The arrival of Mr. Marcy's dismissal despatch will at once bring on the ministerial crisis in England, and all the influence of the two Cabinets of London and Paris will be brought to bear to sustain the administration. The Paris movement in reference to privateering was dictated by those Cabinets for the purpose of weakening us in that aggressive arm of our system. Our navy is called fourth rate; but if we consider those of the first and second, embracing more than all the others combined, we shall find comparatively that it is not even a tenth rate establishment. It, in fact, is nothing. As an arm of protection in time of peace, it is sufficient; but considered with reference to the great navies of England and France, it is unworthy of notice. These matters bear upon all our disturbed political relations with England; and to prove this, let us reverse the parties, and imagine that ours is the vast overshadowing armament, and England's embraced in her capacity to fit out and keep upon the seas a horde of privateers only. It will thus be seen that reliance would be placed upon our might to enforce our demands, however exorbitant.

Then, too, let it be remembered that the vast naval power of the Allies, to which we have referred, is at the disposal of Lord Palmerston. If it is called into action against us, it is because we have the largest and the best protected commercial marine in the world.

Here is the point of our weakness—the point of England's strength; and if privateering is proscribed by a league of the leading governments of the Old World, it is not difficult to see that we shall find few neutral ports in which to dispose of our prizes.

We thus place before the reader at an early day a view of our relations with England, our actual position, the motives which control the politicians on the other side of the water, that they may judge of the probabilities of a peaceful termination of our controversies short of an object submission on our part. The truth is obvious enough that if Palmerston is sustained, war with the United States would seem to be inevitable. It is in vain that we say our interests and feelings and those of the people of England are for peace. It is folly to argue thus in the face of hard words between rowdies who have the ring and are determined on war. The destinies of the two countries have been placed in the hands of politicians and ambitious demagogues. They cast on desires for good fellowship; friendly, social and industrial union; fair and honest political intercourse, and on the mutual benefits of peace; but these are manoeuvres for a position—diplomatic verbiage concealing the bitterest animosities and the most fatal designs of disturbing the peaceful relations of the two countries.

Unless, then, Lord Palmerston's administration shall be overthrown—if Manchester and trade and money shall, as heretofore, adhere to the present Cabinet; if they shall build up and fortify themselves on the strength of Lord Clarendon's letter to Mr. Marcy, deeming that Jesuitical apologetic negation of the truth of all the alleged grievances of our administration in the matter of enlistment sufficient; how are we to avoid collision? The question of peace or war is to be tried in Parliament on a resolution condemning Palmerston and Clarendon in the management of the Crampton affair, and the probable dismissal of Mr. Dallas; and it must be confessed that the Pierce-Marcy Cabinet have wonderfully strengthened the case of the London managers in permitting them to flatter disavow all intention to violate our laws, and to profess friendship for us and a desire for peace. Like professions on our side, accompanied by the act of dismissal, amount to nothing; because they are followed by the dismissal itself, which it will be alleged does away with the profession of friendship. We have thus thundered along, having a good cause and ample justification, until that time has been made to assume the character of a defence. From being the injured party, we are made the aggressors. From an honest effort to vindicate our outraged laws and sovereignty, we have been forced into the position of disregarding the peace of the two countries.

Why were we called upon to accept a national apology, and at the same time to persist in the act of dismissal of her Majesty's officials? Did it strengthen us to be thus compelled to act, instead of relying solely upon the facts of the case, and terminating the official relations of the convicted parties on those facts alone?

PRESIDENTIAL INTRIGUES.—WILLIAM L. MARCY IN THE FIELD.—Our readers will observe, by one of our telegraphic despatches from Washington, that the game of the Cincinnati jugglers, otherwise called the democratic party, alias the political nigger drivers, is beginning to develop itself in a new phase, even before they have reached the scene of their midnight orgies and other operations. It seems, from the developments made by our correspondent at Washington, that all the fuses laid there by the newspapers concerning the claims and chances of Pierce, Buchanan and Douglas, are merely the preliminary movements for their final extinguishment, and the resurrection of Marcy, of New York, as the only practical candidate of the democracy in the present crisis of their destiny.

It will be in the recollection of our political antiquaries that but for the singularly happy presence and opposition of Mr. Dickinson of New York, in the Baltimore Convention of 1852, Marcy would then have been the successful candidate, and Pierce would never have been heard of as the occupant of the White House and the wearer of patent leather boots. Daniel S. Dickinson no longer holds any position within the bosom of the debauched democracy now assembling at Cincinnati to prevent the culmination of Marcy's aspirations for the people; and hence we are positively and authoritatively assured that the nomination of Marcy, following the strangulation of Buchanan, Pierce and Douglas by the same bowstring, is the deliberate intention of all the old heads of the Virginia democracy and other similar hard sculls throughout the country.

We have some faith in the triumph of this Marcy movement, from the information which reaches us from not merely the four, but from the forty points of the compass. Marcy has been the great balance-wheel of the rickety administration of Pierce, holding together its weak ribs like strong iron hoops around a barrel of explosive materials. Franklin Pierce, Jefferson Davis and Caleb Cushing would long since have split the administration into fragments but for the iron grasp and iron rule of old Marcy. His letter in reply to Lord Clarendon, which was despatched by yesterday's steamer to England, will be brought out immediately in Washington, for the purpose of throwing in the shade all Mr. Buchanan's negotiations, all Pierce's floundering, and all Douglas's efforts. Pierce's follies, his ineffectualities, his false promises, and still feebler associates, have ruined him with his own party. He is now merely a dupe in their hands. Mr. Buchanan, a respectable old statesman and a polished gentleman, is behind the age, and has become the unfortunate victim of the same man Forney who ruined the fortunes of Forrest, the play actor. Mr. Douglas we are afraid is not yet ripe enough to pluck the fruit from the political tree; but if he will allow his reputation to grow a little, and to assume a higher degree of polish, he may be able in 1860 to add six inches to his stature, and be a formidable and successful candidate at that future day—if, indeed, the republic should last so long through the ferocious conflicts of the nigger worshippers and the nigger drivers.

We are afraid we shall not have a chance of applying the dissecting knife, in the approaching Presidential contest, to Pierce; we fear that our proposed kindness to Mr. Buchanan will be entirely superseded, and that Senator Douglas will be laid on the shelf until 1860. But let W. L. Marcy prepare for the canvass, as well as for a settlement of all his old scores with his former friends, as soon as he is brought forth as a candidate by the Cincinnati Juggling Convention.

THE TARIFF.—The Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives have reported in favor of such modifications of the tariff as will tend to a reduction of the revenue without interfering with any great local interest, or changing the present system of levying and collecting duties. It is proposed to add to the "free list." The Secretary of the Treasury suggested in his last annual report the policy of adding to the free list such articles of raw material as entered into general consumption for manufacturing purposes. Articles of raw material which are manufactured into fabrics within our own limits, certain articles of drugs and dyes, and articles the production or manufacture of which in the country was an impossibility, were recommended for the free list; and the committee have done no more than coincide with the Secretary of the Treasury and endorse his suggestions. We have no idea that even these changes will be made. The agitation of the subject in Congress would open again the whole question, and revive again all local interests. It would be difficult in any modification to steer clear of sectional prejudices, and the simplest proposition would meet with serious opposition. An increase of the free list by the addition of such articles as were absolutely required for general consumption, which do not come into competition with any home product, one would think could not be objectionable; but we fear it cannot be easily accomplished. We have done pretty well for the past ten years under the tariff as it now stands, and it is at all times wise to let well enough alone.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Crampton and the Offending British Consuls Officially Dismissed.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Summer Affair.

A DUEL ANTICIPATED.

Important from Washington.

MR. CRAMPTON AND THE BRITISH CONSULS OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED OF THEIR DISMISSAL.—THE PRESIDENT REFUSES ABSTENTION ON THE GENERAL AMERICAN ISSUE.—POLITICAL SPECULATION.—THE SUMMER AFFAIR.—EXPECTED DUEL.—REVIVAL OF THE TARIFF, ETC., ETC.

Mr. Crampton was this evening officially notified of the discontinuance of his diplomatic relations as Minister from Great Britain near this government, and was furnished with his passports. The Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati were likewise informed by letter of their dismissal. The notice of the revocation of their exequaturs will be announced to Congress to-morrow morning, when the President will communicate a message, signed by him, to the Senate, setting forth the grounds for the action of the government on the recruitment question, and dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls.

The President will also to-morrow transmit to Congress a message, with accompanying documents, relative to Central American affairs, and particularly with regard to the propositions of Great Britain to arbitrate. It is understood that the Executive proposes to arbitrate any question of political geography which by any possibility may be raised under the Central American treaty, but declines any general arbitration as to the construction of the treaty.

The reply of Secretary Marcy to Lord Clarendon, which goes out to Mr. Dallas, in the Asia, to-day, is to be the great card at the Cincinnati Convention. According to the movements behind the scenes here and in New York, and other parts of the country, it is the intention to set Messrs. Douglas, Buchanan and Pierce aside at Cincinnati, and take up some other man considered by certain politicians as safer and more available in the approaching crisis of the republic. It has already been mentioned that Rusk, of Texas, or Mason, of Virginia, or some other man, would be taken up; but I can tell you that neither Rusk nor Mason nor Bright enter into the present calculations. Marcy is the man. The conservative bring up his course in Pierce's Cabinet on all the important and critical questions that have agitated the public mind during the last three or four years. They say that the country has been saved from war by his exertions; that he has prevented a "crash" of the Cabinet, and that the impending crisis of the country, both at home and abroad, calls for the services of a tried man, such as they say Marcy has proved himself to be. I send you these points as curious just now. Watch the progress of affairs among the politicians here and at Cincinnati, and see whether or not I am wrong. Look to the proceedings of the great Sanhedrin at Cincinnati.

There is any amount of little-tattle floating about the halls of Congress and barrooms. I send you a few specimens, indicating the sort of atmosphere we breathe. 1. In regard to the Cincinnati Convention, the democratic jugglers are becoming a little scarce concerning the vote of the North, since the late Summer affair and Kansas disturbances; and the impression is that Buchanan, in consequence, is stronger than he was two weeks ago among the jugglers.

2. The minute cavilings between the Pierce and Douglas cliques has become, notwithstanding, slower, with the impression that if Pierce cannot bring the Northwest to himself, he is to surrender his interest in the South to Douglas, and that if they cannot carry two-thirds, they are to secure the balance required on some Vice Presidential selection, such as Cobb of Georgia, or Hunter of Virginia, or Johnson or Brown of Tennessee. The danger to the two parties will split upon their plans for the plunder. That's the danger.

3. The movement for the resuscitation of the old whigs as a separate party, as proposed to be done lately, by calling a national convention in Louisville on the 4th of July, it is supposed, will operate at Cincinnati in favor of Buchanan—because the old Clay and Webster silver flyers are inclined to go that way. The National Intelligencer is actively stirring this matter, as an expedient for securing a degree of power in the election, and a finger in the spoils.

4. It is thought that Gen. Cass made himself a little too busy with that late Nicaraguan filibuster meeting in New York. A Douglas man assures me that the old General is head and tail up for the nomination.

5. The New York Herald is reported as having agreed upon the basis of a surrender to the south, and is further alleged, by the way, that Marcy has an interest in this movement, and is as much excited in counting up the chances for the nomination as the President himself.

6. Juggling from the numbers going from this place, the outside lobby at Cincinnati, in the aggregate, will probably be equal to five thousand men, including free liquor dealers, short boys and gamblers, officeholders, and cabinet and foreign ministers in expectancy.

7. Douglas congratulates himself that many of the same pack that crushed him in 1852 are now just as hot for Buchanan.

These seven points form the floating barroom gossip of this city. Party friends listen to it, hear all that is said, which to each other, and continue to make their arrangements for Cincinnati.

The speech of Mr. Buchanan, in a secret session of the Senate on the Texas question, is regarded by Southern men here as destructive of his chances for the nomination. He opposed the annexation of more slave territory while slavery is the great issue between the parties. The Hon. R. M. Keed and other distinguished Virginians are here urging Mr. Buchanan on the Southern question as they pass through the city.

run upon an old wreck in the Norfolk harbor, by which a large portion of her false keel was torn away? What says Mr. Dobbs?

Mr. Sumner is much worse to-day, and complains greatly of his head. His physicians forbid admittance to him. His wounds have ulcerated, and his case is considered critical.

I apprehend a meeting between Mr. Brooks and Senator Wilson, as the friends of the latter say he will fight. Mr. Wilson left yesterday for Trenton before Col. Lane bore the challenge, but will return to-morrow. Col. Lane's revolvers are in great demand, and none are to be had in the stores.

The Senate report on the Summer difficulty does not characterize the attack on Sumner as a breach of the privileges, nor does the resolution adopted convey any censure or utter any complaint to the House. Is not the investigation, then, at an end? Mr. Brooks has been presented by his constituents with a cane, which cost one hundred dollars, and a marble silver pitcher, suitably engraved, bearing date the 22d of May—the day of the assault.

The letter of Cleveland Webb relative to the Summer affair, has been received. It is believed that it will lead to more collision. Several of the Southern members look upon it as very insulting, while others laugh at it. It is said that Webb, since his duel with Tom Marshall, is deterred from accepting any challenges. Gov. Seward is his bondsman.

The reply of Gen. Webb to Gen. Quitman, who bore Col. Brooks' note, has been erroneously stated. Gen. Webb said "he was not the author of the objectionable article, nor did he approve of it. Had he been consulted, it would not have appeared. He had written a letter in which he had condemned the affair, but had not penned a word to get it to Col. Brooks as a brave man and a gentleman."

The letter, as published, is not regarded as objectionable by Col. Brooks or his friends. The new New York bill has been prepared with great care by Mr. Paulsen, assisted by the Secretary of State. Mr. Perkins' bill of last Congress was a clear infringement of the constitutional prerogative of the Executive. It directs what grade of minister the President shall accredit to each country. This is a matter necessarily within the discretion of the President, and depends in a great measure on the grade of the minister accredited